FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1844. [NO. 1396.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by
E. J. HALE.

OATES'S INTEREST TABLES.

INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.
Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.
Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd.
E. J. HALE.

ALCOHOL,

LOG WOOD, Nutgalls, Blue Vitriol, Gum Shellac, Glue, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Pumice Stone, Copperas,—for sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE. *Druggist,*
Also, Russia and American Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Oxalic Acid, Pearlash, and Salts of Tartar.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Nancy Downer and others, *vs.* George Stapleton and wife and others.
Petition for sale of Moses.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, George Stapleton and Margaret his wife, Joseph Downer, James Miller and Jane his wife, Francis Brower and Mary his wife, and John Downer, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in the case, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1844.
N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 95-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

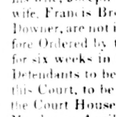
James M. Waddill vs. Thomas Coppedge.

Original Attachment, levied on the undivided interest of Thomas Coppedge in the following Negro Slaves, viz: Sarah, Maria, Cherry, Charlotte, Lewis, Esther, Hester, Green, Eli, Frank, Henderson, Mike, Harriet, Malinda, Emeline, Rebecca, Richmond, Mary, Lucy, Diana, Rachael, Harry, Patience, Albert, Auburn, Phillis, and Dick.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Coppedge, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the Property levied on condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1844.
N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 95-6w

POUDRETTE.



The Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle will receive orders for POUDRETTE, manufactured by the New York Poudrette Company. The article manufactured by this Company is of the best quality. It will be delivered in Wilmington at the New York price; freight additional. A lot is expected in a few days.
Feb'y 14, 1844. 94-3w

Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental.*

The location being five miles from New Haven, and two miles from the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 *per annum,* payable half yearly *in advance;* and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector.
C. W. EVEREST, Hamden, Ct.

Reference may be made to

Rt. Rev. Dr. Brownell, Rev. Dr. Totten, Rev. Geo. Burgess, and Geo. Sumner, M. D., Hartford, Ct.
Jacob D. Walter and J. M. Mansfield, Esqs., Hamden, Ct.
Rev. Dr. Croswell, Rev. A. B. Chapin, and P. A. Jewett, M. D., New Haven, Ct.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Eastburn and A. B. Ely, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. E. J. Mallett, Providence, R. I.
H. Greeley, J. Winchester, Park Benjamin, and Haynes Lord, Esq., New York City.
Rev. Dr. Dorr, Philadelphia.
Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
L. Mallett, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.

The next session will commence the first Monday in May next.
Hamden, Feb'y 1, 1844. 94

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

25 BBLS. HYDRAULIC LIME,
10 do. Roman Cement,
10 do. calcined Plaster,
100 do. Thomastown Lime,
10 do. rotten Plaster for Manure,
100 bushels Hair, for plastering uses,
100,000 BRICK;
All of which I am desirous to exchange for cash. I am also ready to attend to any work in my line, as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, either in Fayetteville or elsewhere.
The subscriber will be found at his shop, nearly opposite the State Bank.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1844. 93-5w

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,
by D. McLAURIN.
February 7, 1844. 92-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind hoof white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.
ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.
Fayetteville, February 6. 92-tf

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he interds carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.
E. A. HARPER.
January 13, 1844. 89tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

ALISON'S HISTORY, abridged, at $1 50. Matilda, by Eugene Sue, 3 vols. at 75 cents. The Salamander, by do. 25. Theresa Dunoyer, by do. 25. Female Bluebeard, by do. 25. Tom Burke, complete, 50. Willis's Poems, 12½. The Clay Minstrel, and Life of Clay, a Whig Song Book, 25. Whig Almanac, 12½. Moffatt's Africa, 50. Infant Treatment, 25. A few Law Books, cheap.
Just received by E. J. HALE.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 9 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 9, 1844.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30,000	20 Prizes of		$2,000
1 do	12,500	20 do		1,000
1 do	6,000	50 do		500
1 do	4,000	&c.		&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter ditto 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 10 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 16, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25,000	10 Prizes of	$2,000
1 do	10,000	10 do	500
1 do	4,000	10 do	400
1 do	3,000	&c.	&c.

12 Drawn Numbers out of 66.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 22 whole Tickets $110 00
Ditto ditto 22 half ditto 55 00
Ditto ditto 22 quarter ditto 27 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 11, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 23, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$3,000
1 do	10,000	100 do	1,003
1 do	5,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter do 32 50

6 capitals of $10,000, amounting to $60,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 12, for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, March 30, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

6 Prizes of	$10,000	25 Prizes of	$1,000
1 do	3,500	53 do	400
1 do	2,340	200 do	200
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter ditto 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-td-pd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

To Mr. Barth. Crawly, Mr. —— Boatwright, Mr. —— Brandon.

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that I have filed a Schedule with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, of all my effects, and intend, at the Spring Term 1844 of the said Superior Court of Law, to make application for the benefit of the several Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, at which time and place, as you severally claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend if you think proper and object. And you, not being inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent residing here, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to Act of Assembly.

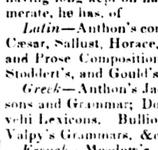
Yours respectfully,
ANGUS McLEAN.
February 15, 1844. 94-6w-pd

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 20, 1844.

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93-*f*



Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.
P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by HALL & HALL.
Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 18 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

Books & Stationary

THE Subscriber has received his Fall Supplies, which embrace all the essential articles in his line of business. Of SCHOOL BOOKS especially his supply is very full, and in many instances he is enabled to *reduce his prices.* So also as to BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, fine Pen & Pocket KNIVES, Slates, Bonnet Boards, Ink and Inkstands, Quills, Steel Pens, Silver and Lead Pencils, Waters and Wax, Mathematical Instruments, Paint Boxes, &c.

Besides many well known School Books, which, having long kept on hand, it is unnecessary to enumerate, he has, of

Latin—Anthon's complete series, viz: Lempriere, Cæsar, Sallust, Horace, Cicero, Lessons, Prosody, and Prose Composition, Bullions', Andrews and Stoddert's, and Gould's Grammars, &c

Greek—Anthon's Jacob's Reader, Anthon's Lessons and Grammar; Donegan's, Grove's, and Schrevhi Lexicons. Bullions', Fisk's, Goodrich's, and Valpy's Grammars, &c.

French—Meadow's, Nugent's, and Boyer's Dictionaries; Wanostrocht's, Levizac's, and Perrin's Grammars; Life of Washington; Charles 12th; Telemaque; Testament; Guide; Verbs; Bolmar's Fables and Phrases, &c.

English—Nearly every variety, by different authors, of Spelling Book, Dictionary, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reader, Geography, Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy, Rhetoric, &c. Histories of the United States by Willard, Grimshaw, Hale, Goodrich, Webster, and Frost; of Greece, Rome, France, England, and South America, by Grimshaw; Common School History and Univeisal History, by Parley; 1st, 2d and 3d Books of History, by do.; Tytler's, College and School Editions; Worcester's; Robbin's Outlines; Whelpley's Compend.

Davies' complete series of Mathematics; Playfair's and Simpson's Euclid; Day's and Bailey's Algebra, Gibson's and Flint's Surveying.

Parker's Exercises in Composition and Grammar.
Speakers—Lovell's, Frost's, Columbian Orator
Miscellaneous—Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols
Marshall's Life of Washington
Botta's American Revolution
Rollin; Josephus; Gillie's Greece; Scott's Napoleon; Alison's Europe; Robertson's Works; Irving's Columbus; Robinson's England; U S Naval History; De Tocqueville's Democracy; Life of Ney; Life of Burr; Life of Edward the Black Prince; Bulwer's Rise and Fall of Athens; Scott's Tales of a Grandfather; Universal Biographical Dictionary; Brooke's Gazetteer; Encyclopedia of Geography; The Federalist; President's Messages

E. J. HALE.
Oct. 30.

From the New York Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY is growing into a temperance anniversary, probably much to the pleasure, and a little to the surprise, of the distinguished ghost. There was a grand temperance celebration at the Tabernacle last evening, at which the eloquent author of the airs of Palestine, Rev. John Pierpont, delivered an address. By the way, it is an overlooked feather in the cap of temperance, that *we owe to it the pleasant invention of* KISSING. In the course of my reading I have fallen in with the historical fact, that, when wine was prohibited by law to the women of ancient Rome, male relatives had the right of ascertaining, by tasting the lips of their sisters and cousins, whether the forbidden liquor had passed in. The investigations of this lip police, it is said, were pushed with a rigor and vigilance highly creditable to the zeal of the republic, and for a time intemperance was fairly kissed away. Subsequently, female intoxication became fashionable again, (temperance kisses notwithstanding!) and Seneca (in his *Epistolæ*) is thus severe upon the Roman ladies: "Their manners have altogether changed, though their faces are as captivating as ever. They make a boast of their exploits in drinking.* They will sit through the night with the glass in their hands, challenging the men, and often outdoing them." Now, by restoring the much-abused and perverted KISS to its original mission, and making of it the sacred apostle of inquiry that it was originally designed for, it strikes me that the temperance committees would have many more "active members," and the cause would assuredly grow on public favor. I submit the hint to that admirable enthusiast, Mrs. Child.

* They also became the cause of tippling in others, for it grew into a common practice at Roman suppers to drink a glass to every letter of a beauty's name—the longer the more toasted.

"Nevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 20, 1844.

To the Editors of the Whig:

Your old correspondent perceives that he has hid himself in vain from you under a borrowed name, in a distant quarter. To Virginia, however, and to the hopes there of that public cause for which he labours, his thoughts instinctively revert, whenever the necessities of a very busy life give him a moment's interval. In such an instant, and under such feelings, he trusts you will be pleased to hear from him, at a conjuncture as remarkable, as worthy of public attention, as is the existing one.

The political portent of the day is, beyond question, the strange, the wild, the utterly monstrous series of acts, by which the temporary majority in one branch of the National Legislature has just aided four recusant States, without a grievance, with scarcely the decency of a pretext, and absolutely with hardly even the palliation of any party necessity, to trample on a sound, a just and a highly useful law of the land, violating, in order to accomplish this extraordinary purpose, not merely all form, all precedent, and even that legislative right of protest which Tyrants themselves have always respected, but, to strike down the enactments of their predecessors—really declaring, in effect, that their own are without authority and void, whenever any body, upon no matter what pretence, shall choose to assume that they are so!

Had the present House of Representatives voted, in form, that "No law, though passed by both branches of the Legislature and with the Executive assent, was binding, how would it have differed from what they have done?

The annals of all Legislation refuse any parallel to such an act. The illegality of the proceedings, the contemptuous disregard of law and right is beyond example—the senseless subversiveness of the thing, totally beyond all conception. When or where before did it ever enter into the imagination of such a body, solemnly to decree that their own decrees (that one of course included) were binding upon no body?—Who ever before heard of a Legislature's announcing, by statute, its own fatuity? At Common Law even, no man is allowed to come into Court and plead against his own competency to act for himself; it is his next of kin or his trustees alone who can in this manner set aside his contracts as idiotic. Is a Legislature, then, to stultify itself? Had this one no friend who could come forward to save it from the self contradiction of passing an act disqualifying itself to pass any act and proclaiming its inability to make valid laws?

Why, after such a vote, sit there any FURTHER? Can any man divine a reason why they should any longer stay? What business have they to *act* as legislators, if their acts have no authority? But clearly, they have either too little authority to be lawmakers, or (what is equally destructive) too much: we want not *a whole Legislature,* if its acts are mere nullity; and still less do we want *part of one,* whose acts, as those of a part, are thus to be obligatory, though those of the whole are void.

What was Nullification to this—the crime against the supremacy of Congress which *this very party* proposed to punish by the bayonet and gibbet? What was its theory? That if Congress enacted a law plainly *unconstitutional,* seriously *oppressive,* from which there was *no hope of relief* in any other way, the States might nullify, in order to compel the *assembling of a Convention,* which should decide on the disputed power.

Now, here, the power to pass such a law has never before been questioned and is as unquestionable as *any in the entire Constitution:* instead of being oppressive, it is admitted to be salutary to all: its repeal has not been attempted: no arbitrament of a Convention is designed; and above all other absurdities, it is not a State, but a part of Congress itself that is to nullify! What Nullifier is willing to say, upon his honor and his understanding, that these acts are not *far beyond* any claim, any doctrine, of S. Carolina Nullification? Observe the difference: it was abused, perverted, fraudulent Nullification, when the four States only trampled on the law, in scorn of the limits which the theory itself had set to the right of nullifying: but when Congress itself, with a complication of chaotic folly such as no brain of even a Mormon, or follower of Joanna Southgate, had ever before conceived, came in to ratify, by the vote of one of its branches, the dissolution of all its own laws, and *nullified itself,* then, it must be confessed, a pitch of extravagance was reached, at view of which Mr. Calhoun himself, at his most soaring height of imagination, must feel that he is a mere creeper, and grow giddy. The first step (that of the States) trampled on the Laws, the Constitution, and even Nullification: but the second (that of the House of Representatives) leaves far behind it all memory of such things and of common sanity into the bargain. It is super-ultra-Nullification. Let us, however examine the grounds on w[hich] these [pro]ceedings are justified. [Ju]stifi[ca]tions can, I think be br[ought] ry brief space. [Of] Nullifiers, it really [is] chief propositions; [to] with by very short

Often [re]cite the [ar]matter rests (11th claus[e] article,) I need not here repe[at] this, conferring as clearly as [can] Congress the power of regulat[ing] tions, either by making its own [pro]tering that of the States, the Nulli[fier] tend:

1. That though it gives ample power, yet [the] lation made under it is void, because it has far enough to be capable of being executed the aid of State laws; and that, as it thus further State legislation, which Congress has no power to exact, it must fail.

Now, to this there are various answers, any one of them decisive. In the first place, when good faith and common interest in concurrent legislation are the rule, and not a voluntary strife of the laws the aim, friendly jurisdictions may and do legally assist each other's acts. 2d. The present act of Congress provides more than any former one ever did, and must therefore be the most constitutional ever seen, if there is any truth under this new idea of the party heretofore loud for "the most limited use of power." 3d. If "mandatory" at all, therefore, upon the States, it is less so than all former laws, because it leaves them less to do. But 4th, as Mr. Collamer has shown, there are many cases where Congress exercises these pretended mandatory powers.

The largest and clearest answer of all, however, is this: that the Constitution invests Congress, in this matter, with a strictly DISCRETIONARY POWER, to interpose its legislation *when* it sees good, and *to what extent* it sees good. It is impossible to deny that this is altogether the quality of the power given; and it is inseparable from the nature of that power that it may be used either in part or in whole, just as the occasion may require. Nay, the general rule is, that it shall always be strictly proportioned to the contingency which induces its exercise. Few powers in legislation ever did or ever could exhaust themselves at an effort: but the very character of Discretionary Power forbids that it should attempt to do so. This, I take it, disposes completely of all the objections to the law that are worthy of the slightest attention. I proceed, therefore, to the next series of the Nullifiers' propositions, in order to show that their claim of power to overthrow this law is as monstrous as their reasons against the law are futile. Were the latter ever so good, where did a merely legislative body get the right of thus acting upon them judicially? Let us see.

2. They say that, by the 1st clause of the 5th section of the 1st article of the Constitution: "Each House is the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members;" and thence they infer that, in this matter, they take cognizance of every question that can arise on an election, whether that question be of the laws or the constitution; whence again they deduce, that it is for them, and them alone, to try the constitutionality of all Election Laws—of course without appeal.

Here, we think, they have committed a capital error. The good old broad system of Jacksonian usurpation was safer: prettier and minuter grounds are not half so easy to defend. They should have stuck to their great and sweeping doctrine which his strong instinct of power—"that every agent of the Government (legislators and all) swears to support the constitution, and is, therefore, to judge for himself of the constitutionality of all laws." Why, when they had possession of this mighty platform, from which ALL laws can be so easily upset, abandon it, to poise themselves on so small a foothold, for the overthrow of a single sort of law? Are they grown too degenerate and too weak to brandish their leader's club? And do they thus, instead of putting on his armour, creep into one of his shoes, and take that for a stronghold?

Now, does the clause to which they refer warrant, for a single branch of the legislature, a power at a single vote, on a mere resolution, to overthrow the deliberate Acts of both branches, perfected through all the guarded forms of law, and ratified by the Executive assent? It could not repeal the act without this concurrent action: but it can strike it dead!

Like the Jacksonian inference from an oath, this is erecting, out of the most subordinate duty of legislation, a broad supremacy over the law itself. It is building, out of a new ministerial business, a more than sovereign power.

Now, is there nothing to shew what the true limit and nature of the faculty is, conferred by this clause? Yes, its definition need only be stated, to satisfy every body.

The whole power of either House in the premises is precisely co-extensive with that of all the other ministerial officers (Sheriffs, judges of elections, &c.) that take part in the execution of the subsisting election laws. These have exactly the same right to look into the validity of that law, as Congress when sitting in disputed cases upon their acts. It can but correct, by appeal, their execution of the law; whatever should have bound them binds it. They merely judge in the first instance; and it merely supervises. To suppose any thing else, any higher and new matter of decision, is to suppose that the other ministerial officers could never make a competent decision, because not competent to consider the whole ground upon which one should be made.

We can conceive no answer to the matter thus simply stated. Nevertheless, it may be well to consider the effect of any supposed remedy which the Constitution may have here intended for anti-constitutional laws.

Is this a remedy? How? The law stands on the statute book. So standing, is it any less binding upon any body it before bound? Is the Senate bound by it? Suppose it had provided for the election of Senators too, as it might have done, and the decision of the other House had set it aside, upon the same grounds, as void *in toto?* And suppose the Senate then *affirmed* the law, nullified by the other House? Is it then a law or no law? or is it a law to one and no law to the other? Would the present decision of one House bind the Executive or the Judiciary or the States? Would it bind the House itself one hour after it was made? Would not an opposite Resolution of the same House undo all it has done? But they cannot repeal it, in spite of the Senate and without the Executive assent: if therefore a different majority comes in with next Congress, without any new act, the law revives. Now, how should this be, but because it is still a law, let one branch of Congress do what it may?

Thus, as a remedy, what would this be? Rather inadequate; its whole effect only being to breed confusion and to teach disobedience to what was rightful and binding. These are things, upon the whole, which Constitution makers in general are not in the habit of designing, and which Washington, Madison and their compeers in our Convention will be imagined by few to have very particularly intended.

I return, therefore, to my assertion, that this beggars all law-breaking that ever was before dreamt of; and I call with confidence upon the Press and all who love the laws or Constitution to say so: upon all who ever opposed Nullification, to execrate that in the wildest form of it ever devised; and equally upon those who ever supported it, to scout what is so eminently fit to draw down upon the doctrine ridicule and contempt—thugs, indeed, into which the Van Buren party never fail to plunge every doctrine, when once they take it up. Yours,
IL SECRE[TA]RIO.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

THE ART OF BOTHERING!

Messrs. Editors: As it too frequently happens that by an over-zeal to give minute directions, we bewilder those who execute commissions, I enclose you a curious order, *verbati.* as it was sent to a milliner in town by a farmer's wife, for a new cloak, or article of dress called a *cardinal!* You can publish it, if so inclined, for the benefit of all c[on]cerned, *male as well as female,*
Yours,
PETER PARAGRAPH.

——, Feb'y 3, 1844.

[Please] to send me a *scarlet cardinal*—[not too] long, and let it be full—it is for a [lady.] They tell me I can have a large [handsome one] for three dollars. I should [like] to give more these hard times, [but] ings; but if you have any as lone[some] r—if it is cheaper I should li[ke] ve not to give more than tw[o] ings. [Pl]ease to be so good as not to fail [to] send it on Wednesday, without fail—let it be full yard long, I beg, or else it will not do. Fail not on Wednesday, and by so doing you will oblige,
Yours, FANNY ——.

P. S. I hope you will charge your lowest price, and if you please not to send me a duffel one, but cloth—full yard long and full—and please send it by Mr. ——, the waterman, who comes up James River, and who will call on you for it. Pray don't send me a duffel, but cloth. I have altered my mind—I should not like it duffel, but cloth—let it be full yard long, and let it be cloth, and not more than three dollars, at most—one of the cheapest you have, and full yard long. Send two, both of a length, and both large ones—full yard long, both of a price—they be both for *one* woman—they must be exactly alike for goodness and price and fit. Fail not on Wednesday, as I wish to attend the great *coon* meeting next week in Richmond, of which my husband is a member. Let it be full yard long and price corresponding.

THE BEST OF WIVES.

A TALE—*By Peter Paragraph.*

A man had once a vicious wife;
(A most *uncommon* thing in life)
His days and nights were spent in strife,
Unceasing.

Her tongute went glibly all day long;
Sweet contradiction all her song,
And all the poor man did was wrong,
And ill done.

A truce without doors or within,
From speeches long as lawyers spin,
Or rest from her eternal din,
He found not.

He ev'ry soothing art display'd,
Tried of what stuff her skin was made;
Failing in all, to Heav'n he pray'd
To take her.

Once walking by a river's side,
In mournful terms, "My dear," he cried,
"No more let feuds our peace divide,
I'll end them.

"Weary of life, and quite resign'd,
To drown I have made up my mind,
So tie my hands as fast behind
As can be:—

"Or nature may assert her reign,
My arms assist, my will restrain,
And swimming, I once more regain
My troubles."

With eager haste the dame complies,
While joy stands glist'ning in her eyes;
Already in her thoughts he dies,
Before her.

"Yet, when I view the rolling tide,
Nature revolts," he said; "beside
I would not be a suicide,
And die thus."

"It would be better far, I think,
While close I stand upon the brink,
You push me in—nay—never shrink;
But do it."

To give the blow the more effect,
Some twenty yards she ran direct,
And did what she could least expect
She should do.

He slips aside, himself to save,
So souse she dashes, in the wave,
And gave, what ne'er before she gave,
Much pleasure.

"Dear husband, help! I sink," she cried;
"*Thou best of wives,*" the man replied,
"I would—but *you my hands have tied,*
God help ye."

TALKING MACHINE IN NEW YORK.

The exhibition of this remarkable automaton last evening appears to have been in a high degree successful. The Faculty of the Medical College kindly loaned the large room at Stuyvesant Institute for the purpose, and a respectable audience assembled to witness its performances, of which the True Sun gives this account:

As Mr. Faber is a German, and cannot speak English, Dr. Mott introduced the invention to the audience, with some explanatory remarks; after which it "spoke for itself." Mr. Faber having seated himself behind the series of keys which controls the vocal powers of his automaton, (a half length of a handsome Turk,) commenced operating. The alphabet, numerals, words and sentences, were pronounced with a distinctness of enunciation truly wonderful; the lips of the figure moving in the natural way. Among the sentences spoken by the automaton, were the following: "Please excuse my imperfect pronunciation; I shall stay with you and improve"—"Take your time, Miss Lucy"—"Mama and papa"—"I call you to order, Mr. Speaker"—"Ladies and gentlemen," &c.

The inventor labors under considerable disadvantage in causing the machine to speak English, as each word has to be written down with such letters as would make the required sound in German. The voice of the machine is somewhat like that of advanced age, sometimes querulous and sometimes a little husky, as if the old gentleman had a slight cold; but the articulation is most extraordinary. The *r*'s are rolled out as if from a Tipperary tongue, and the hiss of the S is almost painfully distinct. V is rather a hard letter to get over, and words beginning with it are Cockneyized. Hail Columbia was very creditably sung by the figure, and in a little bit of mock bravura, to which it treated the audience, the shakes and trill were admirable. Mr. Faber, we learn, has been 17 years in bringing his invention to its present state, and it is no doubt susceptible of further improvements.

Dr. Patterson complimented Mr. Faber highly on the wonderful accuracy with which he had imitated the vocal machinery of the living man.

All the organization for the formation of articulate sounds to be found in the human subject, is closely copied in this automaton. There is a pair of bellows, which acts as the lungs of the machine: windpipe; a larynx, with its expanding and contracting orifice; the vocal chords, as they are termed; and in the mouth all the arrangements necessary for dividing and modifying the volume of sound produced by the vocal organs, and rendering it speech. There is no record of any former invention of the kind at all equal to this; it stands alone, and may be cited as one of the most extraordinary triumphs of ingenuity, skill and patience, over physical difficulties, that the world has ever seen.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The following correspondence between a Committee of the New Hanover Clay Club and the Hon. William A. Graham, the Whig Candidate for Governor of this State, will inform our readers of the fact that Mr. Graham has accepted an invitation to visit Wilmington at the period of Mr. Clay's arrival here, in the early part of April.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 14, 1844.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham:

Dear Sir: We discharge with pleasure the duty imposed upon us by the 'New Hanover Clay Club,' to inform you of your election to its honorary membership, and to ask that you will meet the Hon. Henry Clay in Wilmington, and unite with us in receiving and welcoming him to North Carolina, upon his arrival in our beloved State.

It seems particularly meet that the *favorite son of North Carolina* should welcome by his presence the landing of the *favorite son of the Union*, upon the shores of Carolina. We therefore confidently hope that you will be with us upon that occasion.

You will be definitely apprised of the time of Mr. Clay's arrival, as soon as it can be done with certainty.

As an additional consideration for visiting us, we would suggest, you would then have an opportunity of seeing a greater number of the people of this District in Wilmington than upon any other occasion which is likely to present itself.

With high consideration,
We are your friends,
E. B. DUDLEY,
R. H. COWAN,
F. C. HILL,
Com. New Hanover Clay Club.

HILLSBOROUGH, Feb. 16, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my election as an honorary member of the New Hanover Clay Club, and requesting that I will be present and unite with the citizens of Wilmington in receiving and welcoming the Hon. Henry Clay, upon his expected arrival in that place.

Be pleased to declare to our associates of the Club, that I duly appreciate this mark of their confidence and respect, and most cordially unite in the objects of their association.

I have long entertained a desire to visit Wilmington, and the region of the lower Cape Fear. The town from which the royal Government was compelled to take its flight, hurling back a Parthian arrow in the shape of a proclamation; and a region renowned for its early, bold, and decisive stand in favor of the principles of the revolution, as well as for being the scene of some of those spirited events which aided to give it success; events on which general history has as yet but dimly shed her light, but which are calculated to flatter the pride and elevate the feeling of every true hearted son of North Carolina.

It will afford me peculiar pleasure to make this visit, at a time when your citizens propose to do honor to the great American statesman, whose enlightened labors and disinterested devotion in the cause of the country has identified him with all the great events in our history for the last forty years. Without accident, therefore, I promise myself the gratification of being present on that occasion.

I am under obligations, gentlemen, for the terms in which you are pleased to convey your invitation, and am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

To Messrs. E. B. Dudley, R. H. Cowan, and F. C. Hill, Committee Clay Club.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham.—There has been a rumor, in this City, for some days, that Mr. Graham was dangerously ill at Greensborough. We are happy to assure his numerous friends throughout the State, that though the rumor is substantially true, yet Mr. G. has so far recovered, as to return to his own home at Hillsborough.

Raleigh Register.

MR. CLAY'S VISIT.

We see that the Standard is terribly beset at the idea of Mr. Clay visiting North Carolina. The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian has doubtless gone into a goose fit about the matter, ere this. These papers have denounced Mr. Clay with immoderate severity for "daring to pollute the soil of our State" (to use the language of the Jeffersonian) by treading on it, and his visit is held up as a horrid interference with our local elections.

These Editors surely forget Mr. Van Buren's electioneering excursion in the North whilst President of the U. S.; they forget his recent Southern tour; they forget Mr. Calhoun's intended visit to the Northern States; they forget Col. Johnson travelling over the whole Union, haranguing the people as he goes; they forget the very pressing invitation they sent Col. Johnson a few months ago to attend their Democratic Convention at Raleigh; they forget the tears the Standard shed over the Colonel's inability [illegible] Mr.

[illegible] North Carolina [illegible] they are afraid to trust the people, and that they pay the freemen of Carolina a most wretched compliment.

Milton Chronicle.

Poor Good.—A distinguished clergy[illegible] recently in New York, was accosted [illegible] Lewis, "Sir you ought to [illegible] from a revival meeting and [illegible] her to go home with him." He [illegible]

[illegible] attempted to influence [illegible] my wife to go to see or let her choice of [illegible] meeting.

[illegible] My wife does not need [illegible] any of the [illegible] to know."

[illegible] of those [illegible] have [illegible]

—*Boston Transcript.*

SUPREME COURT.

This body is still in session, but will adjourn it is said, next week. The following Opinions have been delivered since our last publication:

By Ruffin, C. J. in State *v.* Lane, from Edgecombe, declaring that there is no error in the record. Also, in Love *v.* Love, in Equity from Richmond, declaring division of 1811 established and directing a decree for division of the residue of the slaves given in remainder, in the Will of W. Love, sen. Also, in Bryson *v.* Dobson, in Equity from Macon, declaring the Plaintiff entitled to a conveyance. Also, in State to use of Davis *v.* McAlpine, from Robeson, reversing the judgment below and rendering judgment on the verdict. Also, in McBrayer *v.* Hill from Rutherford; judgment reversed and *renire de novo.*

By Daniel, J. in Baxter *v.* Clark, from Wake, affirming the judgment below. Also, in McWilliams *v.* Cosby, from Wake, directing a new trial. Also, in Kennedy and Doherty *v.* Pickins and Harris, in Equity from Mecklenburg, declaring the Plaintiffs entitled to an account. Also, in Ramsour *v.* Young, from Lincoln, directing the Superior Court to dismiss the appeal. Also, in Henderson *v.* Henderson, in Equity from Caswell; decree for Plaintiff.

Raleigh Register.

We are told by the Raleigh Standard that the learned blacksmith (Mr. Bear,) recently made a speech at Nashville, Te., in which "he said that *he hoped soon to glory in the death of the Hero of New Orleans!*" We pretend not to know anything about the character of the Standard's informant, yet we do not hesitate to pronounce this charge false—it is evidently A LIE—base and infamous. Did friend Holden believe a word of it true when he published it? Not he!

This Bear story will do to go with the notorious falsehood about Mr. Ogle. It was represented that Mr. Ogle confessed on his death bed that the speech he made in Congress some years ago concerning Mr. Van Buren's extravagant Administration &c., abounded with lies. The Standard published and crowed over this "confession." We pronounced it false, at the outset. And it turns out that we were right. The friends of Mr. Ogle ferreted out the author of the charge and indicted the base wretch for slander—and a jury of his own choice convicted him. But has the Standard ever told its readers that the precious "confession" it published turned out to be a base lie? and that but for the pardon granted by Gov. Porter the calumniator would have "smoked" for it? Eh?

But supposing Bear wretch enough to make such a reckless "hope," we can furnish a parallel: When the news of Gen. Harrison's death first reached this town, we heard a democrat exclaim "Thank God!" and he clapped his hands for joy!" We might mention another case, by way of illustrating the hard-heartedness of the age: We heard a democrat not only express joy over Gen. H's death, in language too wicked to quote, but "hoped that his soul had gone to" the nether regions! These are facts—not cited to justify the alleged declaration of Bear, but to show that "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."—*Milton Chronicle.*

Girard Will Case.—It will be seen, by the report of the proceedings of the U. S. Supreme Court, that the important Girard Will case, has been decided in favor of the City of Philadelphia. The decision of the Court is said to be a very able and elaborate one, and was written by Judge Story, who pronounced it yesterday.

This suit was instituted, not on the ground of the illegality of the will of Mr. Girard in general, but against that clause of it which authorized the establishment of a college, for the education of white male children, between certain ages. It was objected to this clause, that it was void, on two principal grounds. *First*, that there was no sufficient authority under the laws of Pennsylvania, for the acceptance and administration of the trust by the city of Philadelphia, which was made the almoner of the charity—and secondly, that it was not such a charity as the laws of the country would enforce and maintain, because, by the will of Mr. Girard, all ministers of religion, of whatever denomination, were excluded from entering upon the grounds of the college, even as visiters, and that this direction of the will prohibited the teaching of the christian religion to the pupils in the school—the teaching of religion, it was contended, being an essential part of all charity endowments.

The Supreme Court has overruled all the objections against the will, and the validity of the establishment of the College is thus affirmed.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Loco Foco Mummeries.—There is fun in the Whigs singing and real wit in the 'same old coon.' But the Loco Focos are ridiculous whenever they undertake anything of the kind, and cruel as they are ridiculous. At Chestertown (Md.) on the 16th inst. when it was supposed that the Loco Focos had elected Mr. Constable to Congress, they performed one of their auguries. The Centreville Times says:

> All the coon skins in that region were bought up, as well as a poor living coon. The Loco Focos, after lighting their fires, began their incantations and seemed greatly endowed with magical skill. * * * They erected scaffolds on which they hung the emblems of their fallen foes—they marched around them—hurraed—shouted—counter-marched—loaded their [illegible] and [illegible]

And it is thus by torturing a poor [illegible] animal that these enlightened Loco Focos expect to establish their reputation for order and [illegible] ney!—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A very great Sinner.—The Cleveland Herald states that the grand jury of Lorain county have found sixteen bills of indictmen against the *Rev.* H. C. Taylor, late editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, to most of which, if not all, it is understood he will plead guilty.

Died on the morning of February 11th instant, at [illegible] o'clock, at the residence of his son, in North Woodbury, township Bedford county, (Pa.) Hon[illegible] a Revolutionary soldier of 1776.

[illegible] of the astonishing age of o[illegible] years and six months!

Good thoughts like good [illegible] never stay where they are [illegible] while bad thoughts, [illegible] cents, press for admiss[illegible] be robbers, lurk secretly, [illegible] unguarded moment [illegible]

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

TOBACCO—FREE TRADE.

While the British are urging free trade, and some Americans are seconding it, so far as it regards the free introduction of foreign articles into the United States, it may not be improper to point out the operation of the revenue laws of Great Britain on one important product of the United States.—The duty on tobacco varies from three shillings to nine shillings a pound. A merchant of our city a few days since sold 2,332 pounds of tobacco at 9 cents a pound, amounting to $209 88. This tobacco will be sent to Liverpool; it will pay nine shillings a pound import duty, making £1,050, or nearly $5,250. Other tobaccoes pay three shillings a pound, none less.

An attempt is now being made by the American Chamber of Commerce, in Liverpool, to have the import duty on tobacco reduced to one shilling a pound, about *three hundred per cent.* upon the invoice price. Whether that body will succeed in its attempt to approach free trade by reducing the duties from twenty-seven hundred to three hundred per cent. we cannot tell.

Unprecedented Receipt of Revenue.—We learn from the New York Courier & Enquirer, that the receipts at the New York Custom House, from the 1st to the 24th instant inclusive, were *two millions sixteen thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty three cents*—$2,016,586 83.

This fact, as the Courier says, ought to be accompanied by another:—

There have arrived at New York, between Saturday the 10th and Friday the 23d instant, inclusive, (14 days) 69 ships, 41 barks, 84 brigs, 152 schooners, from the following places: New Orleans, 25 ships, 11 barks, 12 brigs; Mobile, 12 ships, 3 barks, 7 brigs; Apalachicola, 10 ships, 1 bark, 5 brigs; St. Marks, 5 brigs; Savannah, 3 ships, 6 brigs; Attackapas, Cedar Key and Baltimore, each 1 brig; Boston, 2 brigs. From foreign ports—Canton, 1 ship, 1 bark; Liverpool, 4 ships; London, 1 ship; Newport (Wales,) 1 ship; Amsterdam, 1 ship; Glasgow, 1 ship, 1 bark; Hamburg, 3 barks; Bordeaux, 1 bark; Marseilles, 1 bark; Dundee, 1 bark; Rochelle, 1 bark; Palermo, 1 bark; West Indies, 8 barks; South America, 2 barks and 11 brigs, from different ports in South America, West Indies, &c. Of the 152 schooners, 20 are from foreign ports.

It strikes us that these two statements, both of them from sources leaving no cavil as to their authenticity, are not very striking evidences of the ruin that was to be brought upon us by the "black tariff."

New York February 29.—The receipts of our Custom House have been so large during the present and past month, that a good deal of attention has been excited.—The receipts of January we know were $1,974,682, and those of February are already known to be over two millions; there is therefore every reason to believe the aggregate sum, on the close of this month, will be full four and a half millions of dollars. The predictions that the Tariff would nearly destroy our foreign trade, and that we should have to resort to loans or direct taxation, seem to be entirely put to flight,—for it is perfectly apparent that the revenue from customs alone, will be quite sufficient to meet every economical expenditure of the Government. We think the public will be convinced, that the importations even under the present Tariff, will be quite as great as our means will enable us to pay for. Even with the present workings of the tariff, exchange has gone up so near to par, that the balance of trade, if not against us, is brought up even, and all import of specie has ceased. If the old Tariff had been in operation, or if a more free system of trade had existed, we believe it will be admitted that our imports this time would have been so large, that the country would have been well drained of its specie.

That the Tariff has worked well, under all the circumstances, so far, we believe will be generally admitted. At the East we hear there is great thrift, and that the spindle, in all descriptions of manufactures, is in full operation. The South, with the rise in cotton, is certainly in a thriving condition,—and the West has greatly recovered from its depression.—*Express.*

Evidence against the absurd tenets of "Free Trade" is pouring in upon us every day. No sooner is any proposition started, than it is met plump by facts, and settled—demolished—put out of the way entirely. The Tariff was to make all articles dearer. It has made them cheaper! It was to cut off all revenue. It has increased the revenue an hundred fold! It was to destroy the sale of the great Southern staple! Cotton has risen from 50 to 65 or 70 *per ct.!* What shall we have next? What is the next arrow in the quiver? Bring it out, gentlemen! Let us hear all your complaints, and we undertake to answer them all by facts.

Richmond Whig.

An argument against the Tariff.—An obscure Loco Foco paper, some where [illegible] Maine, some time since complained that a certain vessel, built in the waters, was obliged to go to England to be coppered. The duty on sheet copper, it said, was so high that the owner would not have it done at home. The Globe seized upon this circumstance, and made it the foundation of a furious tirade against the Tariff. It turns out that there is no duty on Sheet Copper [illegible]—*Richmond Whig.*

[illegible] recent debate on Mr. Mc[illegible] the United States Senate, [illegible] the duty on Iron, [illegible] by every body,) [illegible] cents a pound to the [illegible] of Vermont, in re[illegible] cut nails [illegible] and a half a [illegible] increased the price [illegible] ne original cost would be a half [illegible].

[illegible] it is generally acknowledged [illegible] is false if it cannot be substan[illegible]act.—*Charleston Courier.*

Young Man.—R. W. Pooler, a [illegible] on of the 'Code Honorable,' and one [illegible] seconds of May in the late tragical affair with young Cochrane, was arrested in Baltimore on the 26th, on a charge of having stolen $200 from a fellow-boarder named Lutz, at Barnum's Hotel. The money has been found in Pooler's drawer. The same promising youth was taken to the watch-house the night previous for inflicting a severe wound on a gentleman's head with a cane.

Virginia may be termed, if not the *officina gentium* or reservoir of nations, under present aspects, the reservoir of high official dignitaries. Mr. Gilmer having been made Secretary of War, we have from Virginia—

The President of the United States,
The Secretary of State,
The Secretary of War,
The Commander-in Chief of Army,
The Adj. General of the Army,
The next oldest Major General,
The Quarter Master General,
The Surgeon General,
Two out of four Colonels of Artillery,
Three out of eight Colonels of Infantry,
The officer of the highest rank in the Navy,
The Commander of the Marine Corps,
The Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil,
Three of the Justices of Supreme Court,
The Second Auditor,
The Treasurer of the United States,
The Register of the Treasury,
The Translator, and numerous first and second Clerks in the Departments,
Eight District Judges of the United States,
The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
The Consul at Liverpool,
The Consul at Havre,
The Charge d'Affaires to Naples,
Do. do. to Chili,
The Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Florida.

And the following proportion of officers in the Navy. There are,

Captains, in all	68	14 from Virginia.
Commanders,	97	8 "
Lieutenants,	328	70 "
Surgeons,	70	15 "
Assistant Surgeons,	66	13 "
Pursers,	63	7 "
Chaplains,	24	0 "
Passed Midshipmen,	103	12 "
Midshipmen,	370	52 "
	1189	191—nearly 1-6th

of the whole Navy.—*Raleigh Register.*

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

February 21.—Schr. Experiment from Port au Spain. 22.—Brig Union from Boston. 24.—Schr. Kosciusko from St. Kitts. 26.—Schrs. Lydia from Charleston, Savannah from Baltimore, F. Thorn from New York, Repeater from do., John Smith from do.

CLEARANCES.

February 22.—Schr. Sarah for Norfolk. 24.—Brigs Alwilda for Guadaloupe, New York for Martinique; Schr. Eveline for New York. 26.—Brig Metamora for Berbice. 27.—Schr. Mary for Boston.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

To Mr. Barthens Crawley, Mr. Allen H. Sanders and William J. Perryman, Mr. —— Boatwright, Mr. —— Brandon, Mr. Elias Townsend.

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that I have filed a Schedule with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, of all my effects, and intend, at the Spring Term 1844 of the said Superior Court of Law, to make application for the benefit of the several Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, at which time and place, as you severally claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend if you think proper and object: And you, not being inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent residing here, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to Act of Assembly.

Yours respectfully,
ANGUS McLEAN.

February 15, 1844. 94-6wpd

PRINT WAREHOUSE IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for Prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower*, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

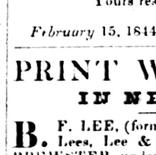
ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

WATCHES, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.



THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

C. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)

New York, Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-3mi

The dwelling house of Dr. Peter M. Walker, at Rocky Point in this county, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night, together with all the furniture, clothing, and other contents. Dr. Walker was in Wilmington at the time. Origin of the fire unknown.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

There was a glorious meeting of the Clay Club at the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening last. The room, gallery, passage, and all, were crowded to overflowing. A very large part of the audience, and of course the best part, was made up of ladies. Geo. Davis delivered a capital address on the life and services of Mr. Clay, and in illustration of Whigism. He was followed by Joshua G. Wright, who in a short extempore address descanted freely and spiritedly on the principles and prospects of the Whig party. A number of songs from Whigs "with music in their souls," and who are not therefore fit for "stratagems and spoils," made up a pleasant dessert for the occasion. The flame of patriotic enthusiasm is evidently rising in our midst, and we hope to see it in a short time burn as brightly as it did in '40.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

At a meeting of delegates from various parts of the county of Brunswick, held at McKeithan's on Saturday last, that staunch Whig, Col. Henry H. Watters, was nominated as a candidate for the Commons of the next Legislature. James Allen was nominated by the same meeting for sheriff of the county.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Letters received from New Orleans, dated the 17th, state that in consequence of the fine weather, the picking of cotton in certain sections of the country had turned out more favorably than was at first anticipated, and that some who are more experienced in the staple, and watch the trade more closely, are putting up their estimates very considerably, and even put up their figures as high as two millions of bales. This is a different complexion as to the result from what has been presented for some months past.—*Express.*

The University Magazine.—This periodical, under the direction of the Senior class of students at Chapel Hill, has made its appearance. It comes to us in a neat and handsome dress, the work having been executed by Thos. Loring, Esq. of Raleigh. It is filled with articles in general well written, on interesting subjects; and when we take into consideration the fact that the "Committee of the Senior Class" have just entered on their responsible task, and consequently are novices in their profession, we must say that the promise is a fair one. It will doubtless be an interesting periodical, worthy of the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the South.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Increase of Business at the Port of Boston.—We learn that the receipts at our Custom-house this year up to the 24th inst. inclusive, were $813,285 52. In the same time last year they amounted to $267,339 89 only—not quite *one-third* of the receipts of the present year.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Death of an Ex-Senator.—Hon. John Leeds Kerr, late U. S. Senator from Maryland, whose term expired in March last, died at his residence in Easton, Md. on the 21st inst., in the 65th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 6.

Brandy, peach,		40	
Ditto, apple,	33	a 35	
Bacon,	6½	a 7	
Beeswax,		27	
Butter,	10	a 15	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	
Coffee,	8½	a 9½	
Cotton,	8	a 9¼	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	
Corn,	55	a 60	
Copperas,	3	a 3½	
Candles, F. F.,	11	a 12½	
Flour, new,	$3	a $3	
Feathers,		25	
Flaxseed,	90 a	$1 00	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	
" dry,		10	
Iron,	4½	a 5	
Lard,	6½	a 7	
Lime,	$1	a $2	
Lead, bar,	5	a 6	
Mackerel, bf. bl. No. 1,	$7	25	
Molasses,	25	a 30	
Oats,		35	
Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80	
Nails, cut,	5½	a 6	
Powder, keg,		$6	
Rags,		2	
Sugar, brown,	8	a 10	
" Lump,		11	
" Loaf,	14	a 15	
Salt, (bushel.)	50	a 60	
Sack,	$2	a $2 25	
Tallow,	6	a 7	
Tin, box, ½ x,		$10	
Tobacco, leaf,	2½	a 3	
Wheat,	75	a 80	
Whiskey,	28	a 30	
Wool,	12½	a 15	

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Our receipts of Cotton continue quite light, and prices are about ½ cent lower than last week. Most of the sales are at 9 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 28.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 25 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been selling this week at 2 05; the latter part of last week, the price was 2 00. Tar is in fair demand at 95 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber is not in quite as brisk demand as two or three weeks ago, although sales are made without much difficulty. A fair lot brought 5½ on Monday. Qr. flooring boards are in request; sales at 7½ and 8 dls. Wide boards and scantling as before. Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, at 10 and 12, and of rough do. at 7 and 8. Shingles are in good demand at 1¾ to 2¼.

A cargo North County Corn was sold at about 50 cts. The article is selling from store at 50 to 55.

A cargo T. I. Salt brought 20 to 21 cts.

100 barrels Fayetteville flour sold at 4¾.

50 bbls. New Orleans whiskey were disposed of at 27½ cents.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—February 27.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 8 a 9¼; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 7½ to 9¼,—a fall since the arrival of the Britannia.

At Augusta, Cotton 7¼ to 9,—holders not firm, and buyers unwilling to operate except at a heavy reduction of prices. Sales small—market without the slightest animation. Cotton at Macon 7½ to 8½.

At New Orleans, Cotton 8¼ to 9¾, heavy. Receipts about 6000 bales a day. Stock on hand 236,257 bales.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 9¾—a reduction of ½ to ⅝ of a cent, and small sales. Common N. Carolina Flour $4. Bacon 3 to 7. Whiskey 24 to 25.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,260,276 bales, against 1,621,394 last season.

New York, March 2.—Cotton—The market is dull—many holders have withdrawn from the market; but others do not hesitate to let their Cotton go—the sales are at a constant concession. The decline since the arrival of the last steamer—the period we go back to, is ½ to ¾ cent.—*Express.*

We are requested by one of our Boat Owners, to ask the favor of the Cotton buyers to mark each bale on the *end* instead of the sides, for the greater convenience and security of the shipper, &c. as in piling it the mark on the end can be more readily come at, and is less apt to be defaced.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 29.

MOST AWFUL AND MOST LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE.

Instantaneous Death, by the Bursting of one of the large Guns on board the U. States Ship Princeton, of Secretary Upshur, Secretary Gilmer, Commodore Kennon, and Virgil Maxcy, Esq.

In the whole course of our lives it has never fallen to our lot to announce to our readers a more shocking calamity—shocking in all its circumstances and concomitants—than that which occurred on board the U. States Ship Princeton, yesterday afternoon, whilst under way, in the river Potomac, fourteen or fifteen miles below this city.

Yesterday was a day appointed, by the courtesy and hospitality of Capt. Stockton, Commander of the Princeton, for receiving as visiters to his fine ship (lying off Alexandria) a great number of guests, with their families, liberally and numerously invited to spend the day on board. The day was most favorable, and the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less probably in number than four hundred, among whom were the President of the United States, the Heads of several Departments, and their families. At a proper hour, after the arrival of the expected guests, the vessel got under way and proceeded down the river, to some distance below Fort Washington. During the passage down, one of the large guns on board (carrying a ball of 225 pounds) was fired more than once, exhibiting the great power and capacity of that formidable weapon of war. The Ladies had partaken of a sumptuous repast; the gentlemen had succeeded them at the table, and some of them had left it; the vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort, where Captain Stockton had consented to fire another shot from the same gun, around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathered, though by no means so many as on similar discharges in the morning, the ladies who then thronged the deck being on this fatal occasion almost all between decks and out of reach of harm.

The gun was fired. The explosion was followed, before the smoke cleared away so as to observe its effect, by shrieks of woe which announced a dire calamity. The gun had burst, at a point three or four feet from the breech, and scattered death and desolation around. Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, Mr. Gilmer, so recently placed at the head of the Navy, Commodore Kennon, one of its gallant officers, Virgil Maxcy, lately returned from a diplomatic residence at the Hague, Mr. Gardner, of New York, (formerly a Member of the Senate of that State,) were among the slain. Besides these, seventeen seamen were wounded, several of them badly and probably mortally. Among those stunned by the concussion, we learn not all seriously injured, were Capt. Stockton himself; Col. Benton, of the Senate; Lieut. Hunt, of the Princeton; W. D. Robinson, of Georgetown. Other persons also were perhaps more or less injured, of whom, in the horror and confusion of the moment, no certain account could be obtained. The above are believed, however, to comprise the whole of the persons known to the Public who were killed or dangerously or seriously hurt.

The scene upon the deck may more easily be imagined than described. Nor can the imagination picture to itself the half of its horrors. Wives, widowed in an instant by the murderous blast! Daughters smitten with the heart-rending sight of their father's lifeless corpse! The wailings of agonized females! The piteous grief of the unhurt but heart-stricken spectators! The wounded seamen borne down below! The silent tears and quivering lips of their brave and honest comrades, who tried in vain to subdue or to conceal their feelings! What *words* can adequately depict a scene like this!

The bodies of the killed remained on board the ship last night. They will be brought to the city this morning.

National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1.

THE LATE CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT.

The bodies of the lamented Upshur, Gilmer, Maxcy, Kennon, and Gardner were brought to this city yesterday, in coffins, from ship *Princeton*, on board of which, on the preceding afternoon, they passed from life to death by means not less fleet or fatal than fire from Heaven. The coffins were conveyed, with due solemnity, to the President's House, and placed in the East room, there to await the Funeral ceremonies.

The gloom which fell upon every spirit on the first news of the sad accident on board of the Princeton was visible in every countenance yesterday. Responsive to a Message of the President on the subject, both Houses of Congress adjourned immediately after adopting Resolutions expressive of their feelings. They will meet again to-morrow

only to attend the Funeral, which is appointed to take place on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

No death has occurred, in consequence of the terrible accident, besides those mentioned yesterday, except that of a servant of the President (a colored man) who was near the gun at the time of its exploding. Those who were wounded, citizens, officers, and seamen, are, we are glad to learn, generally less hurt than was supposed, and are doing well.

In regard to this unhappy occurrence, it is well remarked by the Globe, that "the only circumstance calculated to relieve the all-pervading distress, is, that of the multitude of ladies who were on board the ship, not one was injured. The happy exemption of such a multitude of the tender sex, who witnessed the havoc made in the midst of them of the most distinguished and beloved of their countrymen, while it brings some solace to the circle of their immediate friends, cannot but deepen the sympathies which they, and the whole community, feel for the bereaved families of those who have fallen." This is a theme upon which it must be needless further to dwell; but undevout and hardened indeed must be the heart of him or her who is not profoundly grateful that, dreadful as the result was, it was less than, under the circumstances, could have been hoped upon any human computation.

National Intelligencer.

From the Globe we glean a few other particulars of this most calamitous event.

There were 200 Ladies on board, who, with the President of the United States, were in the Cabin at dinner, when the gun, which was fired at the request of Mr. Gilmer, burst. Mrs. Gilmer, however, was upon the deck when her husband fell. He leaves a large family of children, from those just grown to one in the nurse's arms. The daughter of Mr. Upshur, several of the family of Com. Kennon, and the daughters of Mr. Gardiner, were on board the steamer; but none of them, except Mrs. Gilmer, were apprized of the death of those most dear to them, until after their return to the city. Commodore Kennon, Mr. Maxey, and Mr. Gardiner are all torn from family endearments—from wives and children.

Mr. Wilkins, Secretary at War, but a few moments before the accident, left the fated group, and went below, remarking as he went, that "although Secretary at War, he was not partial to cannonading, thus escaping the dreadful doom that awaited those from whom he parted.

Some of the persons killed were much mutilated, especially Com Kennon, who was struck in the head, face and breast by pieces of the gun. Mr. Upshur was struck in the head and breast, and Mr. Gilmer in the head. Col. Gardner had both legs torn off, and Mr. Maxey an arm. Mr. Phelps of the Senate, was somewhat injured by the concussion, and had the buttons of his coat torn off. He and Col. Benton were both thrown down. Mr. Pleasanton lost a piece of his ear by a piece of the gun striking it—a narrow escape from death.—*Wash. Cor. U. S. Gazette.*

The funeral was to take place on Saturday at 11 o'clock, from the President's House, and the Mayor of Washington had advised a suspension of business, closing of Stores, &c.

The President had appointed the Attorney General, the Hon. John Nelson, to act as Secretary of State, for the present, and Com. Warrington to act as Secretary of the Navy. He had directed the two Departments to be clothed in mourning, and guns to be fired half-hourly at all the Military and Naval Stations on the day after the receipt of the order.

Whilst preparing for the Funeral of the sufferers by the accident of Thursday, Death has stricken another victim in the midst of us, in the person of the Hon. Henry Frick, one of the Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania, who breathed his last yesterday, about 12 o'clock, at his lodgings in this city.

Mr. Frick was in the 50th year of his age, was in delicate health when he came on to attend Congress, and had been so, we believe, for some years. He has left a widow and a number of children, one of whom was with him for several days before his death, to mourn over the heavy loss they have sustained.—*National Intelligencer March 2.*

The mail which brought the above sad news, also brought an account of the

DEATH OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE.

For some months past it has been known to the friends of Nicholas Biddle that his health was greatly impaired, and his permanent recovery doubtful. It is our painful task to announce that the disease which has so long afflicted him, terminated his life this morning, at Andalusia. The hour of his death was about four o'clock.

Nicholas Biddle was born in this city on the 8th of January, 1786. His paternal ancestors emigrated with William Penn. His father was Charles Biddle, a Revolutionary Whig, who was active in the American cause during the war of Independence. At the period of the birth of Nicholas, he enjoyed the second office in the State, while Benjamin Franklin held the first. Other members of the father's family distinguished themselves by their intelligence, valor and devotion to the cause of their country.

The last illness of Mr. Biddle was accompanied by great suffering. In the early stages of disease, he occasionally visited the city, but exhibited to those who met him no token of physical distress. His fortitude was conspicuous to the last. He leaves a widow, several children, and numerous relatives and friends, to mourn his loss, at an age when they might well have hoped to witness the exercise of his varied powers in their full vigor.—*Phil. Gaz., Feb. 27.*

[A letter to the Charleston Courier, from Philadelphia, says,

"It is broadly rumored to-day, that on his deathbed he said to one of his physicians that he had left a written *expose* of all the facts relative to the sinking and the doings of the late United States Bank—that he was willing to assume his share of the responsibility—but that he could not leave the world without imposing upon others, the burthen they should properly bear."

I have heard it remarked by gentlemen who are likely to know the feelings of the President, on the subject of filling the vacancies caused by the death of Messrs. Upshur and Gilmer, that Commodore Warrington will be appointed to conduct the Navy Department, temporarily, and that Gen. Saunders, of N. C., will eventually be nominated as Secretary of the Navy. It is also said that Mr. Webster will be appointed to negotiate with Lord Packenham in relation to the Oregon Boundary.

Washington Cor. Baltimore Patriot.

HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.—The public feeling has been distressed at the reports of the dangerous illness of Mr. Graham. A letter from a friend in Raleigh, written on Saturday last, informs us, that "Mr. Graham is a little better, but not absolutely out of danger." We hope soon to hear of his recovery.

A letter from Greensborough, (where Mr. Graham was taken ill,) dated Friday evening last, says, "Mr. Grahain is at the Hotel, where he has been sick for ten days past. His life has been despaired of, but he is better to-day."

At the regular meeting of the Clay Club of Cumberland, on Monday evening last, the President being absent, on motion, E. J. Hale, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair.

The following letter, received since the last meeting, was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals:—

HILLSBOROUGH, Feb'y 17, 1844.

Sir: I have been honored by the receipt of your letter, communicating the resolution of the Cumberland Clay Club, announcing that I had been unanimously chosen an honorary member of that Association, and inviting me to visit Fayetteville, at such time as may suit my convenience.

I beg you to assure the Club, that I highly value the distinction of being made a member of their body. That in my opinion their zeal and activity in the great cause in which we are engaged cannot be too highly commended, and that it is my purpose to visit your town at some time during the pending canvass, to which I find an additional motive in their cordial invitation.

For yourself, sir, accept assurances of the high regard with which

I am your ob't serv't,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Esq., Pres't, &c.

On several calls from the members, the Club was addressed briefly by Messrs. Elijah Fuller, Alex'r McAlister, Jr., and Wm. H. Hardin. After which, E. J. Hale presented a detailed historical Narrative of the circumstances attending the foul charge of "Bargain and Corruption," first made in 1825 by George Kremer, a member of Congress from Penn., and revived in 1827 by Gen. Jackson himself. He read the various Documents, showing, that after Kremer had boldly avowed his determination to "cry aloud and spare not," he had ingloriously skulked behind his *privilege* as a member to avoid appearing before the Committee of the House, either as a witness or an accuser. Whereupon, the committee, consisting of seven distinguished members, of whom not one was a friend of Mr. Clay, reported unanimously that they "knew no reason for the investigation." He showed, that Gen. Jackson's attempt to implicate Mr. Clay or his friends was expressly disproved by his own witness, Mr. Buchanan, besides a host of other equally credible testimony. He showed, that on the 8th of March, 1825, Mr. Van Buren himself, then a Senator, besides nine other Jackson Senators, had voted for the confirmation of Mr. Clay's appointment as Secretary of State,—a vote totally inconsistent with the shadow of a suspicion that the nomination was obtained by any sort of Bargain or Corruption. And that though Gen. Jackson voted against the nomination, yet that he did not open his lips in denunciation of the "bargain" which he afterwards, in 1827, professed to have known of in January 1825.

A number of new members signed the Constitution of the Club.

CLAY CLUBS.—The Whigs of Guilford County have formed a Clay Club. The Constitution embodies briefly the leading principles of the Whig Creed. The following are the Officers:

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice Presidents—John A. Mebane, Peter Adams, Robert G. Lindsay, John A. Gilmer, William S. Rankin, Joseph A. McLean.
Secretaries—J. R. McLean, D. F. Caldwell.
Treasurer—Robert M. Sloan.
Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence—Jesse H. Lindsay, James Sloan, John M. Logan.

The first meeting was held on the 21st ult. and was addressed by the President of the Club and by Julian E. Leach, Esq. of Randolph. The Patriot says, "Altogether there was a much larger attendance, and a greater degree of enthusiasm manifested in the good old Whig cause—the cause of liberty and the country—than we by any means anticipated."

We understand that meetings have been held, preparatory to forming Clubs, in Richmond, Anson, and Rowan counties.

MILLARD FILLMORE, of Buffalo, N. Y. has been unanimously nominated by the Whig General Committee of New York, as the Candidate for Vice President. A capital selection. He has been nominated at many places, both in and out of the State of New York.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The District Convention, for the 6th Congressional District of this State, assembled in Wilmington on the 22d ult. for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore. John McRae, Esq. of New Hanover, was Chairman of the Convention, and J. D. Russ, Jr., Esq. of Bladen, Secretary. Jeremiah Lippitt, Esq. of New Hanover, introduced a series of resolutions, (which were unanimously adopted,) approving the nomination of Mr. Clay, and instructing the Delegate to be appointed, to vote for him for President, and for no person for Vice President in whom the most implicit confidence cannot be placed; and recommending the Whigs of the several Counties to organize for the contest.

The Convention then balloted for a Delegate, and Jeremiah Lippitt, Esq. was elected; and Jeremiah Pearsall, Esq. of Duplin, was elected his alternate.

MR. LEAK'S LETTER.—Some of our subscribers in Richmond County having requested us to publish the recent letter of Walter F. Leak, Esq., we should cheerfully have done so in this week's paper, but that we have lost the only copy we had.

NULLIFICATION BY THE HOUSE.—On our first page the reader will find a very able and conclusive article on the late alarming case of Nullification, by one House of Congress, of a law passed by both Houses and approved by the President—a law passed in accordance with an express provision of the Constitution, and which received every Constitutional sanction. If such a law can be nullified by the House, of course it can be equally nullified by the Senate, or by the President, and in course of time it may be difficult to tell how long any law is to be regarded as a law.

We invite the special attention of every man to the subject; hoping that it will yet more tend to show, that a party which is deterred by no law from carrying its bad purposes into effect, is totally unworthy of being trusted with power.

"*Abner died as a fool dieth.*"—In our last we gave a paragraph mentioning the death of Gov. Reynolds of Missouri by his own hand. The cause of his suicide was supposed to be bad health. But a letter has been found, supposed to have been written just before he shot himself, in which he says, that "though he has labored to discharge his duty faithfully to the public, this has not protected him from the slanders and abuse of his enemies, which has rendered his life a burden to him." This world would be very speedily depopulated if every man (or woman either) was to commit suicide for such a cause.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 26th, after the morning business, Mr. Dayton resumed and concluded his speech against the resolution for rescinding the Treaty stipulation for the joint occupation of Oregon by the United States and Great Britain, with a view to taking possession by the U. States.

On Tuesday, several bills were passed, and Mr. Breese spoke in favor of the occupation of Oregon.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bagby presented resolutions of Alabama, counter to those presented from Massachusetts, in relation to the representation of three-fifths of the slave population. Some debate arose on a motion to print them, in which Mr. Bates remarked upon the refusal of the Senate to print the Massachusetts resolutions; when Mr. Bagby moved to take up the Massachusetts resolutions. Pending which motion, the Senate took up a bill to settle land claims in Louisiana, which was debated till the adjournment.

On Thursday, as soon as the journal was read, the following Message was announced from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to the two Houses of Congress the death of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy.

This most lamentable occurrence transpired on board the United States ship of war the Princeton, on yesterday, at about half after four o'clock in the evening, and proceeded from the explosion of one of the large guns of that ship.

The loss which the Government and the country have sustained by this deplorable event is heightened by the death, at the same time, and by the same cause, of several distinguished persons and valuable citizens.

I shall be permitted to express my great grief at an occurrence which has thus so suddenly stricken from my side two gentlemen upon whose advice I so confidently relied in the discharge of my arduous task of administering the office of the Executive department, and whose services at this interesting period were of such vast importance.

In some relief to the public sorrow which must necessarily accompany this most painful event, it affords me much satisfaction to say that it was produced by no carelessness or inattention on the part of the officers and crew of the Princeton, but must be set down as one of those casualties which, to a greater or less degree, attend upon every service, and which are invariably incident to the temporal affairs of mankind. I will also add that it in no measure detracts in my estimation from the value of the improvement contemplated in the construction of the Princeton, or from the merits of her brave and distinguished commander and projector.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, February 29, 1844.

The Message having been read—

Mr. Rives rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The general feeling of the Senate has, I am sure, already anticipated me in what I have risen to suggest. The awful calamity communicated to us in the message of the President just read, and which has made of yesterday, with all its unearthly brightness, one of the darkest and most inauspicious days in our national calendar, is but too well known to the Senate in all its dreadful details and heart-rending results. Surely, Mr. President, never, in the mysterious ordinances of God, has a day on earth been marked in its progress by such startling and astounding contrasts—opening and advancing with hilarity and joy, mutual congratulation and patriotic pride, and closing in scenes of death and disaster, of lamentation and unutterable wo. It was my sad fortune, Mr. President, to be an eye-witness of these never-to-be-forgotten events. If I had language to describe them, the power of speech would fail me.

I have risen, in the midst of the universal sadness and dejection of heart which prevail around me, and under the overpowering weight of my own feelings, to suggest the propriety of suspending our ordinary labors and pursuits, in the presence and under the chastisement of this awful visitation of Providence. It has fallen to the lot of my own State to be the chief mourner on this melancholy occasion. Two of her distinguished citizens, filling high places in the civil government of the country, have been cut down in the midst of their days and their usefulness; and another of her sons, a gallant officer of the navy—has been destined to fall, by disastrous accident, on a deck which, under other circumstances, he might have illustrated by his valor.

But, in so overwhelming a calamity, which stands almost without a parallel in the records of human misfortune, all bear their equal and sympathizing share. Surrounded, as we are, on every hand, by the desolate wailing of the widow and the helpless cry of the orphan, none of us can be in a state of mind to discharge, with intelligence and composure, the duties which belong to us here.

Let us then, Mr. President, bowing in all humility of spirit beneath this stroke of an all-wise and mysterious Providence, discard from our minds, for a season, the cares and excitements of our daily duties in this hall. Let us lay to heart the monitory lessons so impressively read to us in the events of yesterday, that "in the midst of life we are in death." With this lesson engraven upon our harts, let us keep constantly in view the eternal as well as temporal responsibilities under which all the duties of both public and private life are to be performed. Let the deep sense of common calamity and mutual affliction unite us more closely by the ties of brotherhood and affection. Let us "put away from us all bitterness and wrath, and evil speakings;" and when we come together again, under these chastening influences, we shall all feel, I trust, how much better patriots we are for being better Christians.

Mr. R. concluded by submitting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate is impressed with a profound sense of the awful calmity which yesterday occurred on board of the steamer Princeton, by the explosion of a gun, involving the loss of many valuable lives, and among them of the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy.

Resolved, That the Senate will attend in a body the obsequies of the deceased members of the Cabinet, and a committee of five be appointed to make arrangement, with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, for the funeral.

Resolved, That the Members of the Senate will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States.

Resolved, That, in consideration of this afflictive dispensation, the Senate do now adjourn to Monday next.

The resolutions having been read, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body touching this awful calamity. The Message was read and concurred in.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Rives were unanimously agreed to, and the following Senators were appointed a committee of arrangements on the part of the Senate to act in conjunction with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, viz. Messrs. Rives, Archer, King, Woodbury, and Bayard.

The Senate then, in accordance with its previous action, adjourned till Monday next.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, a message was received from the President, stating that he had approved the bill authorizing the transfer of naval appropriations from one head of appropropriation to another, but under no expectation that it could be rendered available; because the restrictions contained in the act itself would render it of no avail. He recommends additional legislation on the subject. The President also suggests the propriety and importance of constructing several ships of war on the principle of the Princeton, but of a larger class. And the President also recommends the construction of a naval depot on the Mississippi river.

A vast number of resolutions were offered, among which was one by Mr. Hale, to abolish the Military Academy at West Point, which was laid on the table, 96 to 70.

Another to abolish intoxicating liquors from the Capitol and its grounds, was passed.

Another to adjourn on the 30th May, was laid over.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. offered resolutions, (originally offered out of order by Mr. Belser of Ala.) which were adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country.

Adopted, 161 to 4. (Nays, Messrs. Adams, Grinnell, Severance, and Winthrop.)

"That every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression."

Yeas 171, Nays 0.

"*Resolved*, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution."

Yeas 151, Nays 2. (Nays, Messrs. Adams and Vance.)

"That all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Yeas 128, Nays 23. (Nays, Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Baker, Dickey, Giddings, Grinnell, Hardin, Harper, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Irvin, Perley B. Johnson, Daniel P. King, McClelland, McIlvaine, Rockwell, Rogers, Severance, Albert Smith, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, Winthrop.)

Mr. Hardin afterwards asked to change his vote, which was given under a misapprehension.

Some of the Southern members refused to vote on the last two questions.

On Tuesday, the 21st Rule again came up, and after a speech by Mr. Cave Johnson, Mr. Hale moved the Previous Question. Mr. Clingman appealed to him to withdraw the motion to enable him to reply to the various shots fired at him during the last two months. Mr. Hale refused; the call for the main question was sustained, 159 to 24. And after various motions to lay on the table, &c. *the 21st Rule was rejected*, 106 to 86, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Atkinson, Barringer, Belser, Edward J. Black, Blackwell, Bossier, Bower, Boyd, Jacob Brinckerhoff, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Causin, Reuben Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Deberry, Dellet, Dickinson, Dromgoole, Ficklin, French, Grider, Hammett, Haralson, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Preston King, Labranche, Lewis, Lucas, Lumpkin, McClernand, McConnell, Mathews, Moore, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Payne, Peyton, Pratt, Rayner, David S. Reid, Reding, Relfe, Rhett, Saunders, Senter, Simpson, Slidell, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, Stiles, Stone, Strong, Summers, Taylor, Thomasson, Thompson, Tibbatts, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward—86.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barnard, Beardsley, Benton, Bidlack, James Black, Brodhead, Bufflington, Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Clingman, Clinton, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Richard D. Davis, John W. Davis, Dean, Dickey, Dillingham, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish, Foot, Foster, Giddings, Byram Green, Grinnell, Hale, Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Hays, Henley, Herrick, Hubbell, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, Andrew Kennedy, John P. Kennedy, Daniel P. King, Kirkpatrick, Leonard, Lyon, McCauslen, McClelland, McDowell, McIlvaine, Marsh, E. J. Morris, J. Morris, Morse, Moseley, Nes, Owen, Parmenter, Patterson, Elisha R. Potter, E. D. Potter, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, C. M. Reed, Ritter, Robinson, Rockwell, Rogers, Russell, Sample, Severance, Schenck, Thomas H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Albert Smith, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Spence, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, John Stewart, Sykes, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vinton, Wheaton, White, Williams, Winthrop, William Wright, Joseph A. Wright, Yost—106.

On Wednesday, the subject again came up, on the question to agree to the Report on the Rules as amended; when, by yeas and nays, 88 to 87, *the whole subject was laid on the table, thus leaving the 21st Rule still in existence, by which abolition petitions are excluded.*

[This singular result, after the vote of the preceding day, was brought about by the absence of several members who had voted against the Rule, and by nine Locofoco members changing their votes, (no doubt under the operation of caucus dictation,) viz: Messrs. Bidlack, Black, and Yost of Penn., Clinton and Russell of New York, Davis, Kennedy and Henley of Indiana, and Dean of Ohio. At first, the vote stood, 86 yeas to 89 nays; when, it being ascertained that the motion was lost, Bidlack, Duncan and Yost, who had voted Nay, *changed their votes*, and thus reversed the majority, and the motion prevailed.]

Mr. Adams gave notice that he would call up the subject again to-morrow.

Private bills occupied the remainder of the day.

On Thursday, immediately after reading the Journal of yesterday—

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States by the hands of John Tyler, Esq., his Private Secretary, (of the same tenor as that inserted above in the Senate proceedings,) announcing the melancholy event which happened yesterday on board the steamship Princeton.

The Message having been read—

Mr. Hopkins rose and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep sorrow of the dreadful catastrophe which occurred yesterday on board the United States ship of war Princeton, where many valuable lives were lost, and by which, amongst others, the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thos. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, met [illegible] death.

Resolved, That this House respect for the memory [illegible] their of State and of the deceased bereaved families, a body.

Resolved, As a mark of respect ceased, and to manifest the melancholy [illegible] Providence will [illegible] business [illegible] neral ceased shall have been [illegible] formed.

Resolved, That the members wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a committee of this House be appointed to make such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, for the attendance of Congress at the funeral of the late Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns it will adjourn to meet on Monday next. And this House do now adjourn.

Mr. H. said, that in the state of feeling which pervaded the breast of every gentleman on the floor, he should be pardoned for declining to utter a syllable in support of the resolutions.

The question was then taken, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Messrs. Hopkins, Adams, C. J. Ingersoll, Barnard, and Cave Johnson, were appointed the committee on the part of this House.

And thereupon the House adjourned.

HON. A. RENCHER.—Letters have been received from Mr. Rencher, announcing his safe arrival at London, after a rough but quick passage of 22 days.

SMALL NOTES.—We see a ridiculous story in one of our exchange papers, that the people in some of the North Eastern counties of this State are "flooded" by 3 and 4 dollar Bank Notes,—by which the said people are represented to be "much annoyed."

The story has probably originated with some one who does not wish to pay his small debts—newspaper subscription for instance,—and who would have a reasonable plea to defer or refuse prompt payment if he could only say that he had no small notes—nothing less than a $20 note, as we believe that is the lowest denomination that Locofocoism would tolerate, and which would restrict the possession of Bank notes to the rich alone.

At all events, we would like to see a country in which 3 and 4 dollar notes are so plenty as to be an annoyance. There is no complaint of that sort in this part of the world, we believe.

WAKE COUNTY AFFAIRS.—In the last Standard we find a long letter from Mr. James B. Shepard, the late Locofoco Senator in the State Legislature, in reply to an application of some of his party friends to become a candidate again for either one or the other branch of the Legislature. Mr. Shepard declines running for the Senate, because he does not own 300 acres of land in Wake; and for the House because he is compelled to be absent in July.

Mr. Shepard adds to his declension, one of the most scurrilous tirades against Mr. Clay, the Whig party, the Tariff, Whig Promises, &c. that ever we have seen,—and we have seen things of that sort that were hard to beat. His misrepresentations are attributable, we think, rather to ignorance than to any thing else.

"Want of decency is want of sense."

There should be a good deal of forbearance exercised towards a gentleman who, whilst in the last Senate, proposed to "relieve the people" by lending them the promissory Notes of the State, which the said people were to repay with 6 per cent. interest,—whilst they were not to circulate as money, nor to be receivable by the State or any body else for Taxes or any other debt. But the queer conception of Mr. Shepard was accurately described in the Observer of Dec. 21st, 1842, from which we extract the following:

"The Treasury Notes so issued, and bearing 2½ per cent. interest, "Shall not be circulated as money, that no person shall be compelled to receive them in payment of any debts; that they shall not be receivable in payment of public taxes, Bank dividends, or any other debt due the State." We would respectfully ask Mr. Shepard to what use he proposes the people shall put them, by which his "relief" is to be afforded? They are neither allowed to be received nor paid by any body, for any purpose. And a man who borrows them cannot even pay *for* them *with* them! The whole purpose of his scheme seems to be, that the people should pay the State 6 per cent. a year for the privilege of holding the State's note at 2½ pr. cent. a year! His bill very kindly provides that no one man shall borrow more than $500, and it is well it does, for to borrow much upon such terms, would break most men. The amendment further provides, that every borrower shall pay up, (in good money of course,) 20 per cent. a year of his debt; and that the Governor shall immediately institute suit if he fails to pay punctually. That the principal and interest so paid, shall be invested in Bank or other stock, "until the 5th year, *when, and not before, the notes hereby ordered to be issued, shall be redeemed.*"—Did ever any body hear of such a notable scheme! It is a most effectual one, however, "for the relief of the people." It would undoubtedly *relieve* those who borrowed, from a considerable amount of their cash."

We repeat, that the originator of such a sage scheme as the above, should be treated with that forbearance which in Scotland is always shown to one who is there called a "*natural*," (and we beg to remark that we do not use the word as defined in the dictionaries, but as it is understood in Scotland.—simple, soft, a little deficient in the upper story, &c.)

THE TARIFF.—The Charleston Mercury takes exception to our statement of the average rate of duties on the goods imported into New York, remarking, that

"If the duties on all the taxed articles were absolutely prohibitory, the *Observer* might prove by the same evidence that we were in the enjoyment of perfect free trade—since no duties at all would be collected. The great body of taxes levied under this tariff are not paid into the Custom House, but into the hands of our own manufacturers. It is the moderately taxed articles that support the government—those who are "adequately protected" enrich the monopolists. Does the *Observer* suppose that duties equal to 200 per cent. are levied for any other purpose but to keep the articles so taxed from being imported at all."

A single fact will show the absurdity of these remarks of the Mercury, fully answer the question with which it winds up, and refute its assertion that "the great body of taxes are paid into the hands of our own manufacturers." It is this:

By the Tariff, all manufactures of cotton, not exceeding in value 20 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 20 cents per square yard, and a duty of 30 per cent. levied on such. The duty, therefore, amounts to 6 cents per square yard. But it is well known, that any quantity of cotton shirtings can be bought in this country at less than 6 cents per square yard. And it is equally well known, that coarse cotton goods made in this country, can be sold lower than the foreign goods, even if there were no duty. Now what part of the duty, we would ask the Mercury, goes into the hands of our own manufacturers?

For our part, we cannot see any reason for the imposition of such a duty in the Tariff. It is a dead letter, its only effect being to give Locofocoism one more subject for misrepresentation. It is a perfect nullity; for none of the cheap cotton goods can be imported, with or without a duty; but yet many an ignorant man is deceived by the bold assertion, that a duty of 100 per cent. is laid on each yard of cotton shirting that he consumes. We wish the duty were repealed. It is probably only in the law because it has [illegible] in every one since 1816, where it was put by [illegible]nern votes, including Mr. Calhoun, and continued in other acts by the votes of Jackson, Van Buren, Johnson, Benton, &c.

Perhaps the Mercury will be good enough to reconcile [illegible] late assertions, and those of the party, [illegible]riff would destroy Commerce. If so, will [illegible]d to inform us how it happens that the [illegible]ns are so heavy, freights so high, &c.

[illegible]ecklenburg Jeffersonian says that "no in[illegible]mocrat" ever asserted that the duties un[illegible]sent Tariff range from 40 to 240 per cent. [illegible]ay be. No "*intelligent* Democrat" ever made [illegible]other assertions that we have see[illegible]any of [illegible]ocofoco papers.

[illegible]e proper answer to the qu[illegible]. the Jeffer-

sonian asks of us, is, that nearly every description of manufactured goods is cheaper now than before the Tariff was passed, whilst produce is generally higher. We will agree to shew six articles of manufactures and imports that have fallen in price, for every one the Jeffersonian will show that has risen, since the present Tariff was passed. It is true that Cotton goods have risen, (about 33⅓ per cent., say the Northern papers;) but the Cotton of which they are made has risen 50 per cent. or more.

The Jeffersonian *politely* informs us of a fact that escaped us in regard to the vote on the admission of the members illegally elected from the four States, viz: that Mr. Chappell of Georgia, a Whig, voted with the Locofocos in favor of the right to seats. This vote is accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that he himself was one of the members so illegally elected. The Jeffersonian says, "the Observer should tell the whole truth." We freely admit the obligation as imperative. We do so now, as we should have done at first, but for overlooking Mr. Chappell's name among the yeas. We hope the Jeffersonian also "should tell the whole truth"?

Out of the 70 to 75 whigs in the House, but *sixteen* voted *to retain the rule;* and the other 60 or 70 were democrats—*North Carolinian.*

Without stopping to comment on the grammatical construction of the above sentence, (by which, out of 70 to 75 Whigs, the Carolinian manufactures "60 or 70 democrats," besides 16 Whigs,) we remark, that the following Whigs, eighteen in number, will be found to have voted to retain the 21st Rule, viz—Messrs. Ashe, Barringer, Milton Brown, Causin, Chappell, Clinch, G. Davis, Deberry, Dellett, Dickinson, Grider, Newton, Peyton, Rayner, Senter, Stephens, Sherman, Thomasson.

And moreover, *more than half of those who voted against the Rule, were Locofocos!*

But we quote from the Carolinian of the 17th ult. the following rebuke of its present "attempt to make capital" out of this matter:

"It is perfectly well known by all who know any thing of northern politics, that *either party* is glad to get the abolition vote when it can turn the scale of the election in their favor; and neither party *scruple* at trying to conciliate the abolitionists, for the purpose of getting their votes. This is the plain truth; and for either party to attempt to make capital out of it is a humbug."

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. CHAS. D. NIXON to Miss MARY LOUISA WOOTEN, daughter of Thos. B. Wooten, Esq., of this place.

At the residence of Mr. Madison Roberts, on the 27th ult., by D. C. Lilly, Mr. CASWELL LURRY to Miss SARAH ROBERTS, all of Anson county.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. J. Torrant, Mr. H. ALLEN to Miss MARY WILLIAMS, daughter of J. J. and Sarah Williams,—all of Anson.

At Mocksville, on the 29th February, by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Doct. JOSEPH R. JOHNSON to Miss AMANDA McNEILY.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 28th ult., at the residence of Col. Thomas Waddill, MARY EMILY, infant daughter of Gen. James M. Waddill, aged 11 days.

Oh, infant dear, why should we mourn?
For thee we should not weep;
Thy soul on Angels' wings is borne
To Heaven, in thy mother's arms to sleep.

Communicated.

In Montgomery county, on the 22d ult., of a long and severe illness of Palsy, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRUTON, wife of the Rev. Wm. Bruton, in the 78th year of her age.

Departed this life, at his residence in this county, on the 25th ultimo, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. SHEROD BARKSDALE, who was, for many years, a well known and respected citizen of this county. Upwards of three years ago, Mr. Barksdale made a public profession of the religion of Christ, and was received into the communion of the Presbyterian Church. During the greater part of the time which has since elapsed, he suffered much from the effects of that grievous disorder, the Palsy; and the patient resignation with which he bore this afflictive visitation, is, to his family and friends, a gratifying evidence of the sincerity of the faith which he professed. He has left an afflicted widow, three sons, two daughters, and a numerous train of grand-children, to mourn his departure.—[*Communicated.*

Near Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 22d inst., of influenza, STEPHEN MARTINDALE, in the 94th year of his age. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Near the same place, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROCK, sixty odd years of age, relict of Lewis Brock.

In Chatham county, on the 15th ult., of Measles, after eighteen days' illness, Mr. ABNER HARRINGTON, aged 67 years.

In Randolph county, on the 23d ult., LEMUEL GLASSGOW, in the 96th year of his age—a soldier of the Revolution. Also, on the 22d, Mr. JOHN ALLRED, a middle aged man, leaving a family.

In Hillsborough, on the 23d ult., Mr. FRANCIS JONES, in the 86th year of his age.

In Orange county, on the 15th ult., in the 84th year of his age, DAVID MEBANE, Esq.

In Sampson county, on the 4th ult., Mr. THOS. GREGORY, aged 95, a Revolutionary soldier.

In Rowan county, on the 24th ult., Mr. NICHOLAS REMER, aged 55. On 25th, JOHN ELLER, aged 25. On 26th, AUGUSTUS SWINK, aged 20. On 27th, SARAH LOUISA KELLY, aged 3 years. On 28th, Mr. WM. HALL, at a very advanced age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, yesterday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat T. J. Curtis, with Goods for Jones & Dunn, T. S. Lutterloh, P. S. Benbow, J. H. & J. Martine, J. Wolf & Co., R. W. Hardie, Rockfish Co., Jno. M. Rose, E. W. Willkings, J. C. Blocker, G. McNeill, D. Shaw, D. Gee, Z. Burroughs, A. J. Erambert, H. Erambert, and John Waddill, Jr., of this place; and for J. B. Burns, C. Manly, Holt & Carrigan, M. Brown, Professor Fetter, J. Houghton, C. Britz, Concord Co., Salisbury Co., J. & W. Murphy, J. Murphy & Co., Hauser & Wilson, T. Linebach, Washington Co., C. Huffman, and G. Berriner, of the interior.

☞ The Rev. E. Kincaid, a distinguished Missionary of the Baptist denomination, and recently from the Heathen, among whom he has spent many years, and realized many and great sufferings, in company with Rev. J. B. Taylor of Richmond, Va., will hold a meeting in the Baptist Church on Thursday evening the 7th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. All are respectfully invited to attend.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

To Messrs. Martin & Walter, Messrs. Martin, Starr & Walter, Mr. Benjamin King, Col. Thomas Hadley, Mr. Edward Campbell, Mr. Allen H. Sanders, Mr. William J. Perryman, Mr. William Carter, Elijah Hayworth, and William Boatwright:

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the Laws of this State for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, in such cases made and provided, and thereby discharge myself from arrest in several cases then and there to be returned, when and where, as I understand you claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend and object if you think proper.—And as you are not inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent in this State, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to law.

Yours respectfully,

GILES S. McLEAN.

Allsbrooke, Feb. 26, 1844. 96tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

[illegible]

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-'5-'6; with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by

Jan'y 20. E. J. HALE.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Suth, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

[illegible]

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY.

Sup *Term*, 1843.

H. Thornton.

ed on Land.

of the Court, that

of this

ication

six weeks,

ext Supe-

be held for the County of Rob-

House in Lumberton, on the

March next, and replevy the

will be entered against him, and

n sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's de-

salon Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said

e, the first Monday after the fourth

ptember, A. D. 1843.

ALFORD DAVIS, Jr., *Cl.*

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 89-3m

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Jacob Vuncannon *versus* Kenneth Vuncannon and William Latham.

Justices' Execution, levied on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of Kenneth Vuncannon. Also, on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of William Latham, adjoining the lands of William Cagle and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, requiring them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County [illegible] at the Court House in Lumberton, on the [illegible] Monday in April next, and replevy, answer, demur, or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the land levied on sold to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, P. W. Woodley, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and the 68th year of our Independence.

92t P. W. WOODLEY, *C. C. C.*

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 81tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 18, 1843. 67-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART,
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

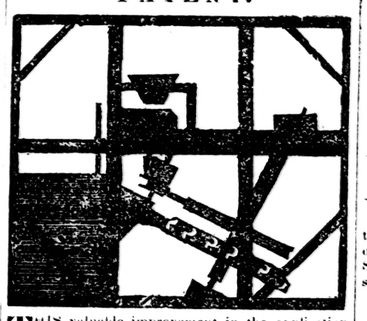
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

November 3, 1843. JNO. McCASKILL. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

Harpers' Pictorial Bible.

A SPECIMEN NUMBER of this Magnificent Work is received at the Book Store, where subscribers will be received. It will contain 1600 Engravings, and the typography is most beautiful. About 50 Numbers at 25 cents each, to be issued as rapidly as they can be passed through the press.

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 15.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

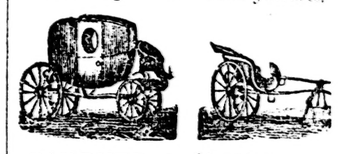
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 54tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.